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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1972

Austria	1	Lebanon	10	P.
Belgium	12	L.P.	12	P.
Denmark	2	Algeria	1	P.
Finland	1	Algeria	1	P.
France	1	Norway	2	N.K.
Great Britain	1	Portugal	8	E.S.
Iceland	1	Spain	17	E.S.
India	25	Switzerland	120	S.P.
Iraq	180	Turkey	120	T.L.
Ireland	6	U.S. Military	300	T.L.

Established 1887

819

IRA Wing Offers Talks; Whitelaw Rejects Proposal

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, June 13.—The Provisional wing of the illegal Irish Army said today that it wanted to talk, not shoot, and invited Secretary of State William Whitelaw for a meeting.

Whitelaw rejected the Provisional wing's invitation later today.

A statement issued by Mr. Whitelaw's office said that he could

not respond to ultimatums from terrorists.

Statement was issued after Mr. Whitelaw met for 90 minutes this afternoon with militant Pro-

testants, who threatened to establish "no-go" areas in Belfast unless Britain moved against the Londonderry Roman Catholic barricades.

Sean MacStiofain, the Provisionals' chief of staff, had told a news conference in the Londonderry "no-go" area that his group was giving Mr. Whitelaw 48 hours, beginning at 6 p.m., to respond to the offer.

He also said that, if the British Army did not end arrests, raids and searches of homes and harassment of civilians, the Provisionals would continue and intensify their campaign of violence.

"If he [Whitelaw] ignores it, it will prove once again the dictum that Ireland is the graveyard of British politicians," the guerrilla leader said.

The Provisionals do not want a civil war with Protestants supporting former Home Affairs Minister William Craig's Ulster Vanguard Movement, Mr. MacStiofain said.

No Benefit Seen

"Neither the people Mr. Craig leads, nor the people we lead, have anything to gain from a bloody, senseless confrontation between armed Protestants and Republicans," he said.

The statement issued by Mr. Whitelaw's office said:

"We hope, please God, that this situation will not come about. We don't want and don't seek an armed conflict with Mr. Craig's followers."

The statement issued by Mr. Whitelaw's office said:

"The secretary of state cannot respond to ultimatums from terrorists who are causing suffering to innocent citizens in Northern Ireland, and shooting British troops. They should listen to the people and cease the violence at once. Peace and normal life will then be restored to the long suffering people of Northern Ireland."

The Provisional offer and the Whitelaw meeting with the militant Protestants coincided with further violence in the province.

Roman Catholics in Belfast's White Rock area hijacked cars, buses and trucks and blocked streets to call attention to a hunger strike being conducted by imprisoned Catholics.

Two gunmen opened fire on a patrol removing one barrier; they missed the troopers but hit a 12-year-old Catholic girl who was watching. She was hospitalized with a bullet wound in the stomach, the army said.

Elsewhere, bombs exploded in Belfast and Londonderry, damaging

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Death's Union Policy Shaken Appeals Court Decision

By Alvin Shuster

DETROIT, June 13 (UPI)—The British government's industrial relations policy suffered a setback today with a court that could open the way for strikes.

The most serious blow yet to Conservative government's labor law, the Court of Appeals overturned a \$130,000 fine imposed on the country's biggest

the Transport and General Union. The union had been in contempt in the first decision by the Industrial Relations Court, which the government had hoped would bring out of chaos in labor dis-

trict strikes.

Conservative government's labor law, the Court of Appeals overturned a \$130,000 fine imposed on the country's biggest

the Transport and General Union. The union had been in contempt in the first decision by the Industrial Relations Court, which the government had hoped would bring out of chaos in labor dis-

trict strikes.

The union officials were elated over the Court of Appeals' ruling since it seems that a dock strike threatened for this week would

be legal.

According to some union officials, the ruling now appears to give wide discretion to shop stewards to call wildcat strikes without fearing court-imposed penalties.

Ball Settlement

The Associated Press reported

that union members had ratified a 12.5-percent pay increase offered by the British Railways Board.

The workers also agreed to a promise on backdating the increase. The unions had wanted the rise backdated to May 1. The Railways Board sought June 5. June 5 was agreed but the three unions involved are to receive £2.2 million to distribute among their members in compensation.

The treaty limiting U.S.-Soviet



DAMAGED PLANE—Unidentified personnel walking away from airliner in Detroit.

On Takeoff at Detroit

Decompression Blast Opens Airliner Door; It Lands Safely

DETROIT, June 13 (UPI)—An American Airlines pilot safely landed his crippled jetliner, carrying 67 persons, at Detroit's Metropolitan Airport last night, just moments after a decompression explosion ruined his landing gear and steering mechanism and left him without radio contact.

Ten persons, two of them stewardesses, were taken to a hospital for minor injuries suffered during an emergency evacuation of the plane after it landed.

The explosion occurred just 10 minutes after the plane had taken off from the same airport and was gaining altitude over Ontario.

It was first reported that a bomb exploded in a rear baggage compartment of the DC-10, but airline officials today said a cargo door opened at 12,000 feet, causing the decompression explosion.

"Because the airplane was pressurized, decompression with a loud sound occurred," an airline spokesman said.

The blast knocked out power in one of the plane's three engines, and damaged hydraulic controls and wheel-brake systems.

"It is to the everlasting credit of the pilot that he was able to bring the plane down safely at all," an official said.

The spokesman said that airline personnel had inspected the cargo-compartment doors on its

entire DC-10 fleet and all were found functioning properly. Signal lights aboard the crippled DC-10 had indicated that the cargo compartment door was closed and latched normally at takeoff, the spokesman said.

On landing, the plane, with the door blown open and a main engine shut down, waddled back and forth, on and off the long runway for more than one-half mile before it came to rest.

The explosive force of the decompression would have been greater at higher altitudes. It ripped off the four-by-six-foot left rear cargo door.

A coffin in the rear baggage compartment fell through the hole and dropped 12,000 feet to the ground. It was found this morning in a field near an old road near the Windsor, Ontario, city limits.

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Senate Votes

Bar on Arms To India Area

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI)—The Senate today voted to cut off American military aid to Pakistan, India and several other South Asian nations.

The Senate voted 44 to 41 for the cutoff provision, written by the Foreign Relations Committee as a reaction against the 1971 India-Pakistan war.

The provision would affect Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Ceylon, the Maldives and Bhutan.

The author of the aid cutoff measure, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, a senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate his provision was designed to insure that "the U.S. does not blunder again... as was witnessed in the 1965 war between India and Pakistan and in the India-Pakistan war in 1971."

The measure, as modified on the Senate floor before the vote, would allow training assistance to the South Asian nations and permit commercial sales.

But it would prohibit direct military grant aid or American financing of arms sales.

The Church measure must still survive a joint Senate-House conference committee which will work out a final version of the aid bill.

The Senate also voted 50 to 30 to provide Bangladesh with \$100 million for relief assistance, the amount sought by the Nixon administration.

The Foreign Relations Committee had approved only \$50 million.

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A week later, on Sept. 17, Egyptian ground-to-air missile

ON THE ROAD—Young boy being carried piggy-back down Highway 13 just north of Chon Thanh Monday after escaping from An Loc.

South Vietnamese forces have finally reached the provincial capital after almost two months of heavy fighting. One group of refugees was ambushed.

Story on Page 2.

UPL

Later today, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, on his own behalf, and that of Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott, submitted a resolution expressing Senate approval of the SALT agreements.

The resolution was forwarded to the Foreign Relations Committee, which will hold hearings on the accords later.

To Rep. Albert, Mr. Nixon also sent copies of the strategic-arms-limitation treaty and the agreements on freezing the stockpiles of ICBMs launched from land or under water.

The President wrote: "These accords offer tangible evidence that mankind need not live forever in the dark shadow of nuclear war."

"They provide renewed hope that men and nations working together can succeed in building a lasting peace."

In assuring the Congress of his commitment to keep America strong, he wrote: "The defense capabilities of the United States are second to none in the world today. I am determined that they shall remain so."

Penagon sources said the B-52s

are being accompanied by special planes equipped with electronic gear capable of jamming the radar guidance system of the Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles.

REUTERS

SAIGON, June 13 (UPI)—B-52s, protected against missiles by new electronic devices, bombed targets in North Vietnam today for the sixth consecutive day.

Fighter-bombers hit bridges 25

miles from China despite Peking's warnings that the raids threatened China's security.

The Pentagon said that the B-52s, confined mostly to South Vietnam in the past because of the missile threats, were now bombing the North on an almost daily basis.

Penagon sources said the B-52s

are being accompanied by special planes equipped with electronic gear capable of jamming the radar guidance system of the Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles.

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200 Jailed After Riot

A Second Lithuanian Youth Said to Burn Himself to Death

MOSCOW, June 13 (UPI)—A second youth burned himself to death and about 200 youths were jailed and await trial in the wake of rioting in Soviet Lithuania last month, Lithuanian sources said today.

Several thousand youths shouting "freedom for Lithuania" fought in the streets of Kaunas May 18 and 19. They threw sticks and stones at paratroopers and policemen called in to restore order.

The rioting broke out during the funeral of Roman Kalanta, 20, a student who doused himself with gasoline May 14 in a Kaunas park and set himself afire.

Mr. Kalanta died 12 hours later. The sources said another youth, his name and age unknown but apparently inspired by Mr. Kalanta, burned himself to death about 10 days ago in the south-east Lithuanian town of Varena.

Hundreds to Lose Jobs If U.S. Cuts Payments to FAO

ROME, June 13 (Reuters)—Several hundred employees of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization are to lose their jobs, and staff recruitment has been stopped under tight new austerity measures to combat a threatened multimillion-dollar deficit.

The measures by FAO's Director General Adelco Boerma follow a threat by the United States to cut its contribution to UN agencies from \$3 to \$5 percent. Mr. Boerma said the deficit on FAO's \$88 million budget for 1972-73 could reach as much as \$13 million if the United States carried out its threat.

If the cuts become effective this year they will cost FAO \$6 million over the two-year budget period. The U.S. House of Representatives has voted to implement the measure retroactively from Jan. 1 this year.

But the Senate has chosen to wait until the beginning of 1973, which would halve the loss to FAO.

Mr. Boerma condemned any such U.S. action as illegal. "The United States is by treaty obliged to pay its contributions. They have to pay," he said.

The U.S. government delegation to FAO voted to approve the current FAO budget, which fixed the U.S. contribution at \$14.5 million, he added.

6 Gaza Arabs Get Life

GAZA CITY, June 13 (UPI)—An Israeli military court today convicted six Arabs of murder and sentenced them to life in prison for killing four Arab men in the Jebaliya refugee camp in 1969 and 1970.

The Regional Command has

established control over all but

one refugee camp in Lebanon,

the newspaper said. During

the weekend, there was a clash be-

tween the two groups at one

camp.

Mr. Arafat called up loyal guer-

illas to "besiege" the camps but

the Regional Command agreed

to negotiate, the newspaper said.

A commission has been estab-

lished to review the dispute, the paper

added.

Average temperature: 63° F. Winter:

71° F. Summer Year-round sea

bathing. Mountain peaks rising to

6,000 feet. Exotic flowers: orchids,

poinsettias, jacarandas, camellias,

Casino — Minigolf — Comfortable hotels — all categories — flats.

Celebrated wines and embroideries — Churches — Museums:

REID'S HOTEL

8 STARS AND A TRADITION

WHICH SOME VERY

DISCRIMINATING

PEOPLE HAVE DISCOVERED

REID'S HOTEL

IDEAL HOLIDAY

Suff. Dore
nel Supp.
-Fire to

Clouds Seeded at Rapid City Are Killer Storm Broke

By Richard L. Lewis
Associated Press
Rapid City, June 13.—Two
days ago, experiments were
over the Black Hills
skied shortly before a
last Friday caused
it killed more than
the Omaha World
today.

The uprooted story, the
said that the experiments
conducted by the In-
stitutional Sciences
Dakota School of
Technology.

to Archie Kahan, a
Division of Atmo-
spheric Resources of the
Recreation, one
periments—designed
ing water supply and
the dynamics of fall
was conducted at
hour before the storm
to have begun.

Prof. Arnett Dennis,
Metereological Analyst
at the institute, said
periments "had totally
tely nothing to do

with the storm that hit Rapid
City. I would stake my life on
that."

Standard Practice

The experiments involved the
dropping of salt from an airplane
and, according to Prof.
Dennis, this had been "the standard
practice" in a six-year
program of cloud-seeding.

But Prof. Lewis Grant, profes-
sor of atmospheric sciences at
Colorado State University, said
that an unusual atmospheric
alinement existed last Friday
that might have signaled caution
with cloud-seeding.

He said there was no air flow
and the rain-bearing clouds just
hung over the Black Hills instead
of moving to the east in a normal
weather pattern.

As much as seven inches of
rain fell within two hours in
some spots during the storm.

Meanwhile, Rapid City began
burying its dead in three ceme-
teries today and survivors
continued to search for more flood
victims.

Individual funeral services
probably will continue for at least
a week, said a funeral director.
A mass memorial service is sched-
uled Sunday at a Rapid City high
school for those who died late
Friday and early Saturday when
rain-swollen Rapid Creek erupted
through this city of 43,000 persons.

Toll Sure to Rise

County District Judge Marshall
Young announced that the latest
official death toll was 202. More
bodies were being found and the
toll was sure to rise, he said. A
toll of 208 had been reported yes-
terday by other officials.

At a later point, authorities re-
vised the toll downward to below
200.

An official spokesman said dup-
lication of reports and confusion
caused erroneous totals. Officials
said some bodies were moved to
nearby communities Sunday, when
three Rapid City mortuaries
were used as temporary morgues
because overcrowded.

Washed Downstream

Major Donald Barnett said he
believed many bodies were washed
downstream and never will be
recovered. Farmers in outlying
areas were asked to search their
properties for bodies.

Mr. Barnett imposed a 9 p.m.
to daylight curfew for the third
day.

Officials said that at least 400
persons were on the missing list,
but Mr. Barnett added that the
list was shrinking "as the living
find the missing and both of
them report to us."

Meanwhile, in Chicago, an offi-
cial of the American Insurance
Association said that only about
\$2 million of the estimated \$20
million in Rapid City damages,
stemming from the floods and
resistant explosions and fires are
covered by insurance.

Flood coverage is not included
on dwelling and commercial in-
surance policies, said Frank L.
Lewis. The majority of insured
losses are expected to be on au-
tomatics if the owner carried
comprehensive coverage.

**Woman Nominated
U.S. Envoy to Zambia**

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI).—
President Nixon today nominated
a woman, Jean Mary Wilkows-
ki, as the new ambassador to
Zambia.

A career Foreign Service officer,
Miss Wilkowska, 52, was
counselor at the embassy in
Rome since 1970.

She succeeds Ambassador Oliver
L. Troxel Jr., who has resigned
from the Foreign Service.

Miss Wilkowska entered the
Foreign Service in 1948 and has
served in various capacities in
Port of Spain, Bogota, Milan,
Paris and Santiago.

Champion Rower Killed

SYDNEY, June 13 (AP).—Aus-
tralian Olympic rower Brian
Denny was killed by an electric
shock yesterday. He was to have
rowed in the coxed fours at the
Munich games. An electrician,
he was killed at work when he
touched a live wire connected
to a switchboard.

**Pan Am Withholds Decision
On Purchase of Concorde**

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP-DJ).—
Pan American World Airways
hasn't made any final decision
regarding its purchase of the
Concorde supersonic airliner built
by Britain and France, a spokesman
for the airline said today.

He said Pan American's situa-
tion regarding the Concorde
hasn't changed at all since com-
ments made by the company on
several occasions in recent
months.

Pan American previously in-
dicated that it is concerned about
the economics of buying and op-
erating the Concorde, but has
said that it would continue eval-
uating the plane before making a
decision near the end of 1972 at
the earliest.

The Pan American spokesman
noted that the airline, under
terms of its options, will not be
required to make a purchase decision
until six months after Air
France places a firm order.

BOAC Acts

The British Overseas Airways
Corp. on May 26 announced that
it would buy five Concorde and
take options on three more, and
planned to start twice-daily Lon-
don-New York City service in the
summer of 1975. The Concorde is



Associated Press

Faithful Companion—Flood victim's little dog keeps watch while his mistress tries to sleep in Rapid City shelter Monday. Little fellow would bark when strangers approached, which not only kept people away but also kept the tired girl awake.

McGovern in 'Special' Plea For Delegates in New York

By James M. Naughton

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—
Sen. George McGovern sought
to enhance his political strength
here yesterday while questioning
the credibility of the Nixon ad-
ministration.

The senator, striving for
a big victory in New York's
Democratic presidential primary
June 20 and thus a boost to his
prospect of a first-ballot nomination,
made a "special appeal" for
the election of his reform de-
legates.

"Do anything you can to see
that they're elected," he urged
more than 2,000 partisans at a
rally outside Brooklyn's Borough
Hall. "It's on that basis that I
set the delegates it's going to
take to get the nomination in
Miami Beach in July."

Sen. McGovern said that the
Nixon administration had a
"problem of credibility" in two
areas—defense spending and
campaign financing.

Laird Resists Cited

He said that a request by Mel-
vin R. Laird, the Secretary of
Defense, for an expanded military
budget was a questionable
demonstration of the adminis-
tration's intention to wind down the
war in Vietnam and carry out an
arms control agreement with the
Soviet Union.

"Now what is going on?" Sen.
McGovern asked rhetorically. "Is
the President serious about a
substantial arms reduction agree-
ment? Are we really going to
go in the other direction toward a
bigger military budget as recom-
mended by the Secretary of De-
fense? Or aren't they talking to
each other?"

Sen. McGovern also criticized
the runoff became necessary
when Sen. McClellan failed to re-
ceive a majority of the vote in
the first primary two weeks ago.
He got 44.7 percent and Mr. Pryor
41.3 percent, with the rest divided
between other candidates.

Senate Unit Completes Work On \$17.6-Billion Welfare Bill

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—
The Senate Finance Committee
today completed work on a \$17.6-
billion measure providing for the
greatest expansions of Social
Security and welfare in history.

The bill would raise Social
Security benefits 10 percent for
27.8 million recipients, impose
strong new work requirements on
many welfare recipients and make
many changes in the Medicare
and Medicaid health programs.

Winding up 11 months of con-
sideration of the monumental bill,
the panel adopted new Social

Security payroll tax schedules
raising the levies for the 96 mil-
lion Americans who pay them.

The new schedules would mean
a tax hike of \$113.40 next year,
as compared with 1972, for per-
sons earning \$10,200 or more in
1973.

**Chairman Russell B. Long, D.
La., reported that his panel had
finished its work on the measure
but did not take the final vote,
offering it to the Senate floor
for debate.**

This will come after the mem-
bers have had a chance to take
a look at the final draft of the
legislation, he said.

Sen. Long said it would be
impossible to start the floor
debate until after the Senate
resumes work following the
Democratic National Convention,
which opens July 10 in Miami
Beach.

The annual cost of the measure
will be \$17.6 billion when it be-
comes fully effective in 1974. Sen.
Long said this would be by far
the greatest single increase since
Social Security and welfare pro-
grams first were enacted as part
of the law in 1935.

Nixon administration specialists
disagreed with the committee
estimates and insisted that the
true cost would be \$24.1 billion
or \$4.5 billion more than the
committee's total.

Pan American previously in-
dicated that it is concerned about
the economics of buying and op-
erating the Concorde, but has
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decision near the end of 1972 at
the earliest.

The Pan American spokesman
noted that the airline, under
terms of its options, will not be
required to make a purchase decision
until six months after Air
France places a firm order.

**Banking Institutions that are
lenders to Pan American noted
that the airline, under terms of its
options, will not be required to
make a purchase decision until
six months after Air France places
a firm order.**

British Aircraft Corp. and Aero-
spatiale of France, co-builders of
the plane, contend that this fig-
ure is inflated. They place the
current price without spares at
\$33.5 million, likely to increase at
the rate of about 5 percent a
year to some \$41 million in 1976.

'For Our Own Safety'

Hoffa Informs Senate Panel Of Ways to Improve Prisons

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—

—After four years and nine
months in a federal prison,
former Teamsters Union pres-
ident Jimmy Hoffa has told
Congress 26 ways to improve fed-
eral penitentiaries.

Without elaborating in his
testimony prepared for a Senate
Judiciary subcommittee hearing
on prison reform, Hoffa said:

"I have seen useless destruction
of property, maiming of
human beings, loss of self-respect,
and inhumane treatment."

"The causes are not one-sided,
but much of this can be cured
by proper planning and education
on the part of the prisoners and
the officials of the institution."

Noting that prisons are over-
crowded and are on average 75
years old, he said that the anti-
quated ones should be torn down
and new ones built that are
smaller and more comfortable.

Job Training

Job training is out of line with
reality, he added, with "license
plate and mop bucket manufac-
turing" two examples "that bear
little relation to [inmates'] potential
jobs in private industry."

Hoffa said that prisoners also
should have the freedom to wear
within limits, and be able to buy
and wear clothes they choose after
a prison authorities put identifying
tags on the clothing.

Prisoners should receive a
minimum wage for prison work,
with an active job-procurement
program to secure work for them
when they get out, he said.

Hoffa was at Lewisburg, Pa.,
federal penitentiary for his portion
of a 13-year sentence for
mail fraud and jury tampering.

The sentence was commuted by
President Nixon last Dec. 23.

Rotary Elects Briton

HOUSTON, June 13 (AP).—
William C. Carter of London was
named president-elect yesterday
of Rotary International, during
the organization's 56th annual
convention here. Mr. Carter, a
lawyer, will assume the presi-
dency on July 1.

Prisoners Pay for Their Calls

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—
The president of Pepsi-Cola and
the political committee of the
nation's largest stock brokerage
firm led the list of publicly
reported contributors to President
Nixon's re-election campaign.

Mr. Mitchell has said that he
is under no obligation to state
who the contributors were because
they gave the money before
April 7, when a campaign dic-
tation law took effect.

"At a time when credibility is
the major problem in American
politics," Sen. McGovern said, it
is "a shocking fact of life" that
the former attorney general would
withhold the information.

He suggested that contributors
did not want their names published
because "they want to come
around quietly in the dark of
night to the White House doors
after the election and collect their
special favors like ITT did."

**Committee Officials Say They
Never Will Be Released**

Contributions of \$15,000 apiece
from Pepsi president Donald M.
Kendall and the Effective Gov-
ernment Association of Merrill,
Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith
were the largest Nixon donations
listed in reports to the General
Accounting Office.

The reports were the first
quarterly accounting of contribu-
tions and spending required
under a new federal elections
law that went into effect on
April 7. They cover the period
from April 7 through May 31.

Confirmation Seen

The reports, filed Saturday but
not available for inspection until
yesterday, confirmed the expected
—that the Republicans are head-
ing into the fall campaign with
vast reserves while the Democrats
have spent heavily on primary
campaigns.

**The Finance Committee to Re-
Elect the President and three
satellite committees operating
under the chairmanship of Maurice
Stans, former secretary of
commerce, have collected \$10
million, about a third of what
Mr. Nixon expects to raise
between other candidates.**

Democratic presidential hope-
fuls have spent at least \$10 mil-
lion already and two—Sen.
Robert H. Humphrey of Minnesota,
and Sen. George McGovern of
South Dakota—are in debt.

The Democratic National Com-
mittee, which says it is still
more than \$9 million in debt
from 1968, reported only \$23,000 in
cash on hand as of May 31.

Most of the leading Democratic
hopefuls, with the exception of
Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington,
and Alabama's Gov. George
Wallace, disclosed major cam-
paign contributions early in the
primaries.

Meanwhile, the campaign com-
mittee reported that John N.
Mitchell, former attorney gen-
eral, is earning \$60,000 a year as
director of President Nixon's re-
election effort. Fifty-seven other
committee staff workers have
take-home pay of more than \$1,
000 a month, campaign committee
records filed with the govern-
ment show. A brother of the
President is among them.

**Sen. Long Said to Be in
Favor of Death Penalty**

Sen. Long said it would be
impossible to start the floor
debate until after the Senate
resumes work following the
Democratic National Convention,
which opens July 10 in Miami
Beach.

The annual cost of the measure
will be \$17.6 billion when it be-
comes fully effective in 1974. Sen.
Long said this would be by far
the greatest single increase since
Social Security and welfare pro-
grams first were enacted as part
of the law in 1935.

Nixon administration specialists
disagreed with the committee
estimates and insisted that the
true cost would be \$24.1 billion
or \$4.5 billion more than the
committee's total.

Pan American previously in-
dicated that it is concerned about
the economics of buying and op-
erating the Concorde, but has
said that it would continue eval-
uating the plane before making a
decision near the end of 1972 at
the earliest.

The Pan American spokesman
noted that the airline,

During Kennedy Era

Past Leaks Cited in Ellsberg Defense

LOS ANGELES, June 13 (AP).—A former assistant secretary of state said in a sworn affidavit yesterday that he and other top government officials "leaked" classified information similar to the Pentagon papers to news media.

Robert Manning, assistant secretary of state for public affairs in the Kennedy administration,

OAU Adds 50% To Aid Fund for Africa Guerrillas

BARAT, June 13 (Reuters).—The Organization of African Unity tonight decided to increase by 50 percent the budget of its Liberation Committee—which coordinates the supplies of arms, money and general assistance to African guerrillas.

King Hassan of Morocco, chairman of the OAU for this year, will personally contribute \$1 million to the fund, an OAU spokesman said.

The decision came after a private meeting on the first day of the ninth OAU summit conference.

The spokesman said the total of the liberation budget was secret but sources said it was \$2.6 million before the increase.

Sources said the increase was voted at the suggestion of Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, who said African assistance to the liberation movements should be "entire and total."

said that sources within John F. Kennedy's own office gave out important information but were never prosecuted.

Mr. Manning's affidavit was filed in U.S. District Court here by attorneys for Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo, defendants in the Pentagon papers case.

Their trial on charges of stealing and disseminating classified government documents on U.S. involvement in Vietnam is scheduled to start June 26.

The defense claims that Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo are being prosecuted only because of their anti-war political stand and that similar documents are constantly leaked officially.

"It was a practice widely known to be a part of everyday operations of the government," Mr. Manning said of the leaks.

"I recall one day in 1963 when I was summoned to a tennis court," he said. "President Kennedy, angry, was on the phone, demanding to know who at the Department of State had 'leaked' to The New York Times details of United States plans for a forthcoming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

"Find out who the guy is and let me know," the President ordered.

Later, said Mr. Manning, the

children were let out of

school and the workers given time off to gather at Schonefeld Airfield on East Berlin's outskirts and line his route into the city.

Political sources in East Berlin said they expected Mr. Castro to spend eight days in East Germany.

12 Die in La. Truck Crash

FOREST HILL, La., June 13 (UPI).—A trailer truck slammed into the rear of a pickup truck taking 14 persons swimming, most of them teen-agers, killing 12 and seriously injuring one, Sunday night.

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Obituaries
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U.S. Arms Exports to Third World Peak; Russia Tops U.S.

By David R. Day
June 13 (UPI)—The value of arms exports to the Third World countries was the ever last year, with \$3 billion going to the Middle East, according to an author-global survey published yesterday.

The Soviet Union overtook the States in the value of arms supplies, but the American remain the biggest quant-supplier and have more in the Third World, the a city, in the Kansas City, Mo., N.Y.

It is not included in the totals for U.S. and So-

is exports. But the Middle Africa, South Africa and members Greece and Tur-

grouped as Third World

because of their de-

reliance on imports for their

establishments.

It is still only a small sup-

weapons, but the end of

ia Viewed
Next to Get
n A-Bomb

SHKOLM, June 13 (AP)—

It singled out "the most

in nuclear technology."

Russia, U.S., Chicago, Mo.,

City of Calif.,

the source

student is

he is

the most

The Ultimate Weapon'

The military component of foreign aid is again becoming a lightning rod for congressional discontent with major elements of President Nixon's foreign policy—particularly in South and Southeast Asia.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has slashed \$550 million from a \$2.25-billion military assistance request which the President has termed "vital" to successful implementation of the Nixon Doctrine. The committee has also written into this year's authorization bill, which is under debate in the Senate, a number of amendments designed to give Congress greater control over the uses to which military aid is put.

The fund cuts are relatively modest in view of the waste and misdirection that have characterized much of the military assistance program for years and especially in light of the President's own plea in his address to the Soviet people for restraint in the supply of arms to developing nations. The \$1.7 billion that has been authorized is actually \$250 million more than was appropriated for fiscal 1972, an increase that may well encourage further selective pruning on the floor or during the actual funding process.

More significant are amendments invoking what Sen. Case has described as "the ultimate weapon"—the congressional power of the purse—to attempt to assert some control over Executive actions. These include:

• Two amendments by Sen. Case requiring the President to submit certain Executive agreements to the Senate for approval.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Peace Investment

A State Department order to U.S. Missions to the United Nations and affiliated agencies to seek to hold the line on spending in the world organization "for the next several years" runs contrary to the recommendations of a presidential commission and to the interest of the United States in developing more effective international institutions.

The Commission for the Observance of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, headed by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, recommended last year that this country seek "over a period of years" to reduce its contributions to the regular assessed budget to 25 percent, from a current level of 31.5 percent. But the commission specified that such reductions should be offset by increases in American voluntary contributions to UN affiliates. It said nothing about attempting to stifle the overall growth of international institutions and in fact urged that the United States "affirm its intention to maintain and increase its total contributions."

* * *

The importance of creating areas of international cooperation, bilateral and multilateral, in the interests of peace has been stressed by President Nixon repeatedly. Bilateral cooperation between the two superpowers alone cannot insure peace in the multipolar world of the 1970s. In his State

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Rise of McGovern

Sen. George McGovern has won the devoted allegiance of a substantial segment of the Democratic party but he has yet to win the trust of the party as a whole. He is still some way from standing a chance of attracting the amount of national support necessary to become the next President of the United States.

His rapid rise to prominence in the past few months has given him a certain stature and his campaign managers' obvious professional excellence has enabled him to win some useful victories in the primaries. But the road to the White House is a hazardous one.

—From the Financial Times (London).

U.S. and Price of Gold

Gold has not finished going up. Who is buying gold? Orders this time come exclusively from big speculators. Why do they purchase gold? For the simple reason that these speculators are convinced that the price rise is bound to continue. Rumors that have spread in London in recent days concerning a possible change in the monetary policy of Washington that might be decided by George Shultz, John Connally's successor at the Treasury, could only encourage the buyers.

The latter believe that, to restore dollar convertibility, the American administration will sooner or later have to become resigned to doubling the price for monetary gold. The American government has reacted by

—From the Times (London).

Vietnam Campaign Ending?

The evidence accumulating from the battlefield in Vietnam suggests that the campaign begun in the last days of March is now coming to an end. However the military balance sheet is drawn up as between the North and South Vietnamese forces, there is no doubt that ferocious American bombing and the use of advanced weapons against North Vietnamese tanks and artillery have gone a long way to nullify the advantage that these weapons promised in the first weeks of the assault.

For this reason the Northern troops have probably been the greater sufferers during two months when Vietnamese casualties have been greater than at any time in this war. Those in Hanoi who doubted the necessity of this size of assault at this time will be the more ready to get on with an inquest into what benefit the campaign has brought.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 14, 1897

PARIS—An attempt on the life of the President of the Republic was made yesterday. It was not a very serious attempt and Mr. Félix Faure was not alarmed by it. As the presidential equipage passed near the Grande Cascade in the Bois de Boulogne, a small tube bomb exploded in a thicket and a light smoke was seen. The explosion occurred 100 yards from the President, however, and he calmly continued to Longchamp. Evidence discovered on the spot tends to show the outrage was premeditated by certain members of the Anarchist fraternity.

PARIS—News of Soviet doings show Trotsky in the role of a modernized Peter the Hermit, preaching to the famine stricken mob and the Red Army, which sees itself also starving in the near future, a bread crusade against Western Europe. In a fresh proclamation to the Red Army, the People's Commissar for War declares that Russia can not be fed with the flour sent from America and that the Russians must go and fetch what they require. The million-strong Red Army, he declares, is to form the advance guard of the Host of Famine Russians, which is making ready to overrun the West of Europe.

Fifty Years Ago

June 14, 1922

PARIS—News of Soviet doings show Trotsky in the role of a modernized Peter the Hermit, preaching to the famine stricken mob and the Red Army, which sees itself also starving in the near future, a bread crusade against Western Europe. In a fresh proclamation to the Red Army, the People's Commissar for War declares that Russia can not be fed with the flour sent from America and that the Russians must go and fetch what they require. The million-strong Red Army, he declares, is to form the advance guard of the Host of Famine Russians, which is making ready to overrun the West of Europe.

Inhabitable

The Frankes' article "Is the U.S. Still Inhabitable" (IHT, June 6), is the kind of article that should appear more frequently. Not just because of its specific content but also, because it describes both things good and things not so good about our United States.

However, I would have concluded the article with a more forceful "yes" the United States certainly is still inhabitable!

LLOYD L. STEWART
Djakarta

The French advocate a "hands-off" U.S. position which is easier to recommend than to apply in the midst of war. Nevertheless, there is a certain amount of political rethinking in Hanoi, in Saigon and among Vietnamese émigré circles here.

One idea intermittently dis-



Double Genocide Tearing Burundi Apart

By Jonathan C. Randal

The following dispatch, based on reporting inside Burundi, was filed from Kinshasa, capital of neighboring Zaire (formerly the Belgian Congo). This is the first of two articles.

BUJUMBURA, Burundi—Terrified by yet another bloody uprising against their 500-year-old domination, the minority Tutsi rulers of Burundi are systematically killing the elite of their former Hutu serfs in what can only be termed genocide.

Official Burundi government and impartial estimates alike claim that as many as 100,000 people have been killed in the six weeks since Hutu exiles invaded this poor, small mountain nation located in Central Africa between Tanzania and Zaire, the former Belgian Congo.

But such are the difficulties in collecting reliable information in Burundi that the death toll may be considerably higher in the combination Hutu uprising and Tutsi repression in reaction.

By all accounts, the orgy of killing was set off by the invaders' determination to murder all the Tutsis, who make up 15 percent of Burundi's estimated 3.5 million inhabitants. Their plan reportedly then called for the establishment of a purely Hutu regime.

Repression

The continuing repression is seemingly dictated by the Tutsis' equal determination to cow Hutu peasants into submission and wipe out the educated Hutu elite in the dense forests on the Tanzanian border and went on a rampage. They chanted "Mai Mai Mwile," the magic Swahili words for the famous Mwile water which was supposed to dis-

that the approximate date of the attack was known in advance. The president, who sports an elegant mustache, bearded, dissolved his government just hours before the attack and his decision to do so has been interpreted less charitably than his own explanation that he was guided by "divine providence."

Take to Boats

The morning preceding the invasion, Congolese in Burundi living along the rich plain bordering Lake Tanganyika, between Burundi and Zaire, took to their boats and headed for safety on the Zaire side.

(Burundi ambassador to the United Nations Nsanzwe Terence, at a press conference in New York June 1, said that an attacking force of some 8,000 crossed Lake Tanganyika and entered Burundi. He said that 3,000 Burundians constituting their "fifth column" joined with the invading force inside the country.)

Once the attack began on the evening of April 28, the rebels surpassed in violence even the followers of the late Pierre Muleki, the Peking-trained Congolese rebel who led the successful rebellion in Kivu Province in 1964 and whose tactics inspired the Hutu uprising here.

High on Indian hemp, protected by witch doctor's tattoos, anywhere from 3,000 to 25,000 rebels moved out of their bases in the dense forests on the Tanzanian border and went on a rampage. They chanted "Mai Mai Mwile," the magic Swahili words for the famous Mwile water which was supposed to dis-

solve the government troops' bullets.

The attacks centered on the south, northeast and Bujumbura, a city of 70,000. The rebels jumped the gun in the capital by refusing to pay for gasoline for Molotov cocktails at a downtown filling station, chopping off the attendants' fingers and then raising the alarm two hours before operations were to begin.

In the northeast, the attackers were quickly repelled. But in the southern province of Burundi, they struck with great effectiveness, seeking out their victims with lists of names and addresses. Tracts found on captured rebels harangued them to kill Tutsi men, women and children and even disembowled pregnant Tutsi women to ensure that no Tutsi fetus would survive.

A French journalist who interviewed the widow of a Tutsi gendarme captain was told that her three children were beheaded by machetes before her eyes, her husband disembowled and the children's heads stuffed in his stomach while she was repeatedly raped and left for dead.

President Micombero recounted that captured documents spoke of plans for a rebel victory parade in Bujumbura on May 19 during which he, as the last surviving Tutsi, was to be killed.

Although the government so far has failed to produce the documentary evidence, no responsible observer, Burundi or foreign, seriously doubts the government case linking the invasion to a secret Hutu society said to have been formed in 1970 to provide funds to train the rebels.

Peace Porridge Lukewarm

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—As the intensity of

Vietnam fighting shows some signs of diminishing, there are indications that a serious negotiation may soon resume.

For the first time Hanoi seems to have abandoned hope of forcing the United States to retreat ignominiously in the wake of disaster while Saigon has subtly hinted at concessions it was never previously prepared to consider.

Xuan Thuy, chief of the North Vietnamese delegation to the talks which have been on ice here since May 4, has been in Hanoi where he received "new directives" Saturday at a meeting of his government.

To date the Organization of African Unity, the continent's regional grouping, has refused to investigate the Burundi situation, apparently on the ground that such action would violate its charter forbidding interference in a member state's internal affairs.

Too Late?

At this point, such a move might prove to be too late anyway. The repression has reached down through the ranks of the educated Hutu to such an extent that only a thousand or so secondary school students still survive.

In an informal conversation with visiting reporters, President Micombero alluded to the lasting effects of the civil war by quoting—if only to disagree with an unidentified missionary who told him "50 years of evangelism has been washed down the drain."

Similarly, a longtime foreign resident lamented that the violence had "canceled out everything that has been accomplished" since Burundi gained its independence in 1962 after some 60 years of first German and then Belgian colonial tutelage. Now, he added, "We have to start from square one."

Such is the Burundi genius for intrigue that some diplomatic observers are convinced that the government, which has concealed prior knowledge of the Hutu invasion, allowed the rebels to make their move from bases in Tanzania April 29 in the hope that they would be crushed and that the invasion would justify subsequent repression.

However, I would have concluded the article with a more forceful "yes" the United States certainly is still inhabitable!

LLOYD L. STEWART

Djakarta

Delighting Hanoi

No doubt the North Vietnamese

it insures the "national rights" for which North Vietnam is fighting.

On the other side, Ambassador William Porter, chief U.S. negotiator, returned this week after an extended absence. At the same time Tran Van Lam, Saigon's foreign minister, was quoted by an English newspaper as preparing to cede the provincial capital of Quang Tri, captured this spring by the Communists, in exchange for a guaranteed ceasefire. Saigon subsequently took pains to deny this statement.

What is obviously in the air is another attempt to find the basis for compromise. For at least two years the French have been suggesting a formula that would produce a tripartite regime in Saigon: one-third right, one-third center, one-third Communist. This is what Le Duc Tho had in mind May 10 when he said in Paris: "What we want is the establishment of a three-segment government of national concord."

This is tricky business and both simple and more than a little

difficult. To begin with, the Communist side detests the kind of presidential regime that now rules in Saigon.

Hanoi hopes to supplant this what Europeans call a parliamentary regime, allowing the well-organized Communist party to disintegrate the southern government, place its men in key positions and ultimately take over.

Moreover there is no doubt of a continued widespread popular yearning for peace in the area of Saigon's will. There are whispers that Moscow, in the wake of the blockade and Nixon's visit, is at last diplomatically active on the issue. Finally there is the matter of the U.S. presidential election. No candidate wants to run on anything resembling a Jingo platform and Aristotle said, politics and ethics are inseparable.

Technically, to be sure, there are enough delegates uncommitted and pledged to other candidates to head off McGovern. The McGovern support is not wavering.

A very large bloc of delegates pledged to Gov. Wallace, another large bloc comes from those who voted for Hubert Humphrey. It is especially painful for those who have admired the governor from Arkansas that not even the most conscientious Washington leaders in their sense of proportion could be beaten by the presidential bug.

Technically, to be sure, there are enough delegates uncommitted and pledged to other candidates to head off McGovern. The McGovern support is not wavering.

Essentially, in other words, it is too late for a Stop McGovern effort. Even if it succeeded, would drive the McGovern supporters into a position of such ardent hostility that the Democratic party would probably far more than from accepting Sen. McGovern, with his red edges plucked away by a moderate platform and run.

Essentially, in other words,

Campaign To Stop McGovern

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The Stop McGovern movement has taken shape inside the Democratic party and like every else political this year, it is out to be remarkably weak. It consists of some beaten men looking for an army of pole defectors.

Because Sen. McGovern is so vulnerable, even that combination against him may not be entirely discounted. It can succeed only at the cost of provoking a truly disastrous inside the Democratic party.

The point man in the Stop McGovern movement is Congressman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas. As chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mills sits at the center of one of country's rare networks of political communication.

He has good ties to congressional leaders, to most of major governors and mayors, business and labor, to the Democratic National Committee in the national press. He has been energetically working against McGovern.

Mills played a hand in encouraging Sen. Edmund Muskie to throw in with Sen. McGovern after the California primary. He tried to stimulate a Kennedy candidacy by indicating on "Meet the Press" that he himself would interested in running for Vice President if Sen. Edward Kennedy ran for the top spot.

He has spread disparaging marks about the McGovern program and candidacy, and particularly the devastating effect the senator's welfare record would have on Democratic candidates running in the South. He has also offered up a speech at the Miami convention which's like this:

"First, ballot—McGovern is but does not win; second, McGovern drops, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey comes up; third, Hubert Humphrey and McGovern fall; fourth ballot—the nomination comes up for grabs and Kennedy, Muskie, Mills and perhaps some outside."

On behalf of his own candidate Mr. Mills has been assiduously courting delegates now pledged other candidates, especially 300 or so lined up for Gov. George Wallace. Mr. Mills went out to see the governor in the hospital in Maryland the other day, came back with the report Wallace did not look well.

One shot in this barrage probably hits home. The McGovern program is way out and not only welfare. The tax position is necessarily provocative, and defense position seems positively dangerous. If this does not modify and these positions in the platform hearings, that could be a debacle for the Democratic party and many others.

Apart from the hit on the McGovern program, however, Mr. Mills' drive is one more test of a fact of Washington life. It is especially painful for those who have admired the governor from Arkansas that not even the most conscientious Washington leaders in their sense of proportion could be beaten by the presidential bug.

Technically, to be sure, there are enough delegates uncommitted and pledged to other candidates to head off McGovern. The McGovern support is not wavering.

A very large bloc of delegates pledged to Gov. Wallace,

Just one dress
you can buy anywhere, but

- if you need
the complete outfit
for the season
- or the whole year -
you must come and see
the most diversified and
fabulous collections
of Réty,
the greatest luxury
boutique in Paris

Réty

54, rue du Fg St-Honoré
265.65.90

CHUNN Estab.
1925
Norman Alderman (Pres.)
PERFUMES
Genuine Gifts, Gloves, Boys
Genuine perfume, export discount
43 RUE BICHÉ, PARIS
Mr. Jolles-Bergers, T. 824 4206/5584

PARIS THEATER

La MaMa's Version of 'Medea'

By Thomas Quian Curran

PARIS, June 13 (IHT).—

Seneca's plays, the complaint runs, are too literary and, as a result, unactable.

Yet Peter Brook's production of Seneca's "Oedipus" with John Gielgud was a sensational London success. Now La MaMa's company of New York has combined the Seneca "Medea" with the original by Euripides for a bizarre, but interesting evening at the Espace Cardin.

Seneca was the model for Corneille, Racine and the Spanish classic theater, but today he has fallen into academic dispute.

It is true that Seneca was not as fine a dramatist as Euripides, but he was a much better one than Arthur Miller, Lillian Hellman and others too numerous to mention who are being extravagantly lauded in university classrooms. But his plays still have the power to hold the boards.

Samhain Quarters

Seneca and Euripides, accustomed to the open-air, sun-

drenched arenas, would probably be astonished to find their work in such cramped and sombre quarters as the Espace Cardin. One arrives in the lobby and after an interminable wait is led up a flight of stairs for a second, lengthy halt. Then—in groups of six—the spectators are permitted to enter the inner sanctum. Attendants bearing torches escort the group down a black-draped corridor to a darkened auditorium. After much stumbling about, everyone is seated. This macabre introduction suggests a trip to a funeral parlor rather than a visit to the theater.

The production, too, has functional trappings. The chanting of the text—in Greek and Latin (spoken with American intonations)—seems to echo a Greek Orthodox requiem mass into which the ringing of Buddhist temple bells has been incorporated.

There is a platform at each end of the hall and an open space before the audience, fringed by the chorus in masks. The principals are bare faced, but the candlelight which, save for

a scant use of spot lamps, is the only illumination, lends them a fixed, waxlike pallor. Medea, chained at the start, stands howling on one platform, while Creon and later Jason and his children appear on the platform vis-à-vis. The mixture of styles, languages and effects is never synthesized satisfactorily, but the presentation has an intensity that is binding. The whole project appears aggressively peculiar, a deliberately roundabout way to stage a play of clear classic line. It is in the nature of an experiment. You may be disconcerted, but you will not be bored.

The Théâtre du Palais-Royal, that charming playhouse in the Rue Montpensier, cradle of the French farce, has a summertime spectacle in "Il était une fois l'Opéra," a capsule history of the song and dance stage over the last 125 years.

The prospect invites, but it has been realized rather thinly. The musical accompaniment is limited to two pianos. Who ever heard of an opera without violins and booming bass drums? In its three-hour course it wanders over a wide field and the items are not necessarily chronologically arranged. The first half takes us from the Second Empire to 1914 with excerpts from "Les Cloches de Corneille" (Glanquette), "Le Fil de Madame Angot" (Lecocq), "Fledermaus" (Johann Strauss) and others.

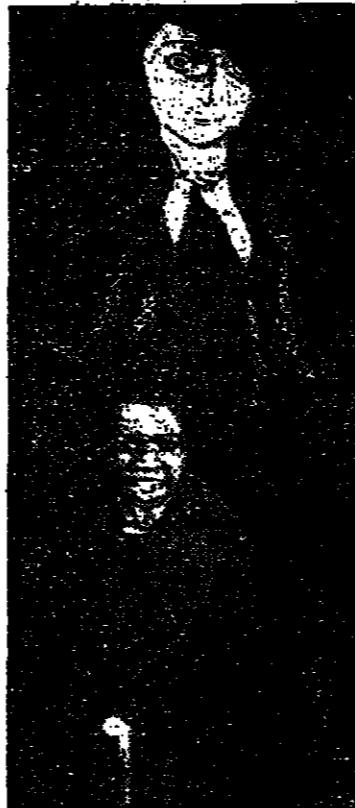
Part Two is devoted to what has happened in the theater of light music since 1918. There are bits from "Phi-Phi" (Christine), "La Bouche"—what a beguiling entertainment it was!—and "Pas sur la Bouche" (both from the keyboard of Maurice Yvain), "Rose Marie" (Primi), "Three Waltzes" (Oskar Strauss), "Land of Smiles" (Lehar)—with Michel Tempont singing the famous Richard Tauber aria as the heart-broken mandarin), "White Horse Inn" (Benzatzky), "Un de la Canebière" (Scott), selections from Francis Lopez with Carlo de Angelo in Luis Mariano's old numbers.

There can be no complaints about the score. It is the best in a lighter vein to be heard in Paris and it will evoke many memories of some splendid evenings. The presentation, however, might be enormously improved. More musicians are required in the pit. A sharper style would help the proceedings. Caricature would be wrong, but a touch more of humor would give the revue character. Odette Laure, a droll comedienne, scampers about as a provincial girl bent on a theatrical career who finds her place as a stage-door concierge. Mady Mesplé of the Paris Opéra sings on certain nights and in her absence there is Anne-Marie Sanial. Jane Rhodes, Nicole Brosset, Caroline Clerc, Pierrette Delance, Jacqueline Marchal and Janine Menant are the other women singers. The male soloists include the agreeable Michel Piér, Robert Piquet, Bernard Sinclair, Christian Asse, and Christian Borel, while Roger Carel and Chantal de Rieux have aside roles in support.

Langlois' Show

The first part of "75 Years of Cinematography," the exhibition organized by Henri Langlois, secretary-general of the Cinéma-théâtre Français, will open tomorrow at the Palais de Chaillot. The initial program will consist through July 12 with screen celebrities invited to inspect the motion picture museum which—though not yet completed—contains scenarios, costumes, sets, properties, posters and replicas of the sets of famous films. There are rooms devoted to D.W. Griffith, the German films of the 1920s, the Soviet film pioneers, Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin, the Japanese, Indian, British, Italian, French, Scandinavian and Central European cinemas, as well as the various cycles of the American movies. Virtually everything of importance that has happened on the screen since 1895 will be represented. There is also a curious collection on the cinema's origin.

Jacques Duhamel, French minister of cultural affairs, will make the opening address at tomorrow's ceremonies.



Priscilla Smith as Medea.

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MUSIC IN ENGLAND

Festival in Aldeburgh; Pride in London

By Henry Pleasants

ALDEBURGH, England, June 13 (IHT).—Benjamin Britten, responding to the ovation following his revival of Schumann's "Faust," turned back to his conductor's desk, reached for the score, and held it up for the audience to see—and applaud.

It was an appropriate gesture, not only characteristically generous, but also demonstrative of Britten's intention in mounting this rarely heard and, in his view, greatly underrated work. It is a product of Schumann's last years, begun in 1843 and finished in 1853, three years before his death. Conventional opinion has it that Schumann's creative powers, in this period of progressive mental illness, were flagging. Britten does not agree.

If any doubt remained as to the cogency of his dissent when the final "Chorus Mysticus" had died away, it was only in the form of speculation as to how this music would stand up under a less eloquent performance. It is an axiom of music criticism that the ultimate test of greatness in any work is how it survives in different or inexpert presentation.

Exposed to such a test, Schumann's "Faust" would probably prove a tedious business. But there is another way of looking at it. Some music seems to have been conceived almost deliberately in such a manner as to render its spiritual core impenetrable to any but the finest and most sensitive of interpreters. This "Faust" would appear to be such a work. In Sunday's production it had those interpreters and the result was a revelation.

Britten and Peter Pears, in their program note, Schumann trying "to turn what was begun as a possible opera into what became an impossible oratorio." Well, with such singers as Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Heather Harper, Pears and Jennifer Vyvyan; with such an orchestra as the English Chamber Orchestra, with such choral forces as the Aldeburgh Festival Singers and the Wardour School Choir, and, above all, with such a conductor (and editor) as Britten, it turned out to be not impossible, only difficult.

It is grandly, warmly and radiantly envisioned, requiring only that the vision be countenanced fearlessly and communicated with conviction and eloquence. All this came to pass in a performance superb not only in its organization and execution, but more important, in the fervor of its characterizations and in its realization of excursions into the realm of the picturesque, forewarning the more skillful, more facile, but hardly more vividly imagined fantasies of a later generation of tone poets.

Mikhail Rostropovich, the Russian cellist, who was to have appeared with Britten at the piano last night, was detained, and a chamber music program was offered instead. One could be content, however, with Schumann's "Faust." Such

musical delights are rare. But that's all.

June.

Applause for Pride

Charley Pride is not only the first—a

the only—black country singer. He is a

house: the other night in the comicalo

Victoria Theatre in London.

I caught the early show Saturday and

to report that I have not seen and

just four years ago, when a similar

audience greeted Johnny Cash at the

Albert Hall. Pride has made 17 albums

1965, and it seemed that his listeners may

every one of them by heart.

Just the intro of any of some 20 so

off a burst of welcoming applause, and

of requests shouted from the auditorium

such that Pride sometimes had to re

showmanly wiles to set the audience up

next offering.

Of showmanly wiles he has plenty,

with infectious amiability. He is hand

cross in appearance between jazz pianist

Peterson and heavyweight Muhammad

Ali, but trim physique betraying the

star outfielder and pitcher of the Blue

Black Barons.

Pride's arm but got him only as a

tryout with Gene Autry's Los Angeles in

1961, but his voice, first launched publicly

Helena Monte, ballpark, has carried him

major, and then some. It is a bass

of superb quality and of extensive range

over two octaves—and mingled with a rich

from common among country singers.

But what is most astonishing about

his sense of style and his command of

hitherto been an exclusively Southern rural

idiom. Many young white singers, begin

Carl Perkins and Elvis Presley, have in

the modern black blues style. Pride has

He sings an country white or

Mick Jagger or Tom Jones has ever

turned out to be not impossible, only difficult.

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the more skillful, more facile, but hardly more

vividly imagined fantasies of a later generation

of tone poets.

As with white singers working in a big

city, he has not been, say, the late Jim Reeves (also a fine

player) or Johnny Cash. But he has not

than any of them, and he uses it better

all. He is an immediately engaging per-

former, a strong, joyous, generous performer,

and a showman by heart.

His principal model would appear to be

Hank Williams, and he sang several of

songs, including "Kawliga" and "Jambalaya,"

which he used to sing to him. Tom

and of a 70-minute set he even sang "I

Blues" in a memorable carbon copy of

famous and astonishing performance, with

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ble Trade J.K. in Red ast Month

ble' Earnings de a Surplus

By Michael Stern

ON, June 13 (NYT)—
balance of trade con-
substantial deficit in
the excess of imports
over \$241 million.

Department of Trade and
which announced the
which the month remained at
10 to 12 percent but that great efforts will be required to match 1971 earnings, which were reduced from 1970.

Chairman Joachim Zahn, while not making any concrete profit projection for the West German auto company, said the parent company expects sales to rise to nearly 11 billion deutsche marks from 9.7 billion DM in 1971. He refrained, however, from projecting sales of the worldwide group. For 1971, Daimler-Benz reported parent net profit of 20.5 million DM, down from 24.6 million DM in 1970. Consolidated profit of the domestic group dropped to 204 million DM from 247 million DM.

Daimler-Benz Sees Sales Increase

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Cartel Extension Sought in Japan

Japan's eight largest crude steel producers, who account for 82 percent of Japan's output, and the country's six major stainless steel makers

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Charges Transformer Dumping

The U.S. Treasury has found that manufacturers in five countries are selling large power transformers at less than fair value in the United States. Special dumping penalties now will be imposed on the large power transformers from Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Switzerland. In the two-year period from January 1970, the imports were valued at \$2 million from France, \$1.2 million from Italy, \$4 million from Japan, \$2.4 million from Switzerland and \$1.5 million from the United Kingdom.

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have applied to the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) for nine-month extensions of their respective anti-recession cartel arrangements. Both cartels were originally approved late last year, and both expire at the end of June. The steel companies contend that, although the cartels have been instrumental in regulating production in such a way that price increases could be carried out, the financial situation of the steel industry is still severe, justifying a continuation of market-pricing activities. The FTC is expected to review the extension requests, but most likely only to the end of the calendar year rather than to March 31, 1973, the end of Japan's current fiscal year, as requested by the steelmakers.

Grand Met Proposes Script Issue

Grand Metropolitan Hotels is proposing a 1-for-4 script issue and announced that pre-tax profit for the half-year ended March 31, rose 42 percent to \$23.34 million from the year-earlier period. Net profit rose 49.8 percent to \$1.1 million.

Grand Metropolitan, which is attempting to take over Watney Mann with a \$200 million merger bid, said results since March indicate that profit for the second half will show a further increase over the corresponding period last year. The company will decide by July 1 whether to raise its offer for Watney Mann.

The City Takeover Panel has ruled that July 4 is the deadline for Grand Met to close its existing offer or any new offer for Watney.

Japanese to Protest U.S.

Inquiry Into Trade Subsidies

TOKYO, June 13 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese government plans to lodge a formal protest against

a countervailing duty investigation being carried out by the U.S. Treasury concerning imports of Japanese electronics products.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials said Nobuhiko Ushio, Japan's ambassador to Washington, would be instructed today to deliver the protest.

The Treasury is investigating whether Japanese makers or exporters of consumer electronic equipment and certain components used in the manufacture of such goods received direct or indirect government subsidies encouraging the U.S. sale of these products. If illegal subsidies are found, Washington could impose

countervailing duties on the products concerned.

MITI minister Kakuei Tanaka issued a statement urging Washington not to resort to countervailing duties that he said could undermine the existing free-trade system. Ministry officials said that if the protest, details of which were not disclosed, is ignored, there is a possibility that the matter will be referred to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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51 53 Skelly Oil 1	53 4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
54 62 Skil Co .42s	57 14 1/2 14 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
76 81 Skystone 24	80 4 1/2 4 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2 64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2 64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2 64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2 64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
97 98 Smith AG 38	98 36 1/2 36 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
101 124 Smith Int'l .40	101 30 1/2 30 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
61 72 Smith KF 2	67 57 1/2 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
212 251 Smuckers 70	24 24 1/2 24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
223 234 Sola Bas .50	62 22 1/2 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
117 125 Sonesta 10	10 7 1/2 7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
44 51 Sony Cpl .89s	74 32 1/2 32 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2 36 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2 36 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2 36 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2 36 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
53 56 Sony Trinit 62	62 21 1/2 21 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
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z-Sales in full.	
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.	
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid 1 preceding 12 months. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. h—Declared or paid this year an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. i—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1972 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1972, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.	
cd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in '71. v—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xv—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.	
v—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.	
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.	
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Observer

Prairie Reactionary

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—If Sen. George McGovern becomes the Democratic candidate for President, the word "radical" is in for some heavy use. It is already limp with fatigue from the treatment given it by newspapermen, who roll it out with every mention of the senator's program, and the Republicans haven't even begun to warm up on it yet.

It is a good word, "radical," but it is often misused in politics, as it is now being misused to characterize McGovern. The "radical" politician in this case is, of course, President Nixon. "Radical" comes from the Latin word for "root." A "radical" politician goes to the root of things, perhaps tears things out at the roots. In any case, his attack is drastic, and things are turned topsy-turvy.

Obviously, Nixon's China policy is radical. So is his reconstruction of the Supreme Court. So is his assertion of monarchical right to make war at the President's pleasure, a right even the Stuarts were cautious about pressing long before Charles I was beheaded for contempt of Parliament.

McGovern's "radicalism" seems to consist in his campaign promise to change the tax laws in ways that will redistribute wealth. If this is to be argued seriously, McGovern's opponents might reasonably accuse him of foolishness or of deceit, but the case for his "radicalism" is flimsy.

Presidents simply do not change tax laws, and any candidate who tried to persuade us that he would do so if elected might be vulnerable to the charge that he is either a fool or a con man. About all that Presidents can do to change the tax structure is lobby the Congress.

What McGovern is really saying is that he would use the President's influence to try to persuade Congress to redistribute the wealth. One need not be cynical to find the proposition amusing. Congress has ceded war-making authority to the

President, but no power is kept so zealously locked in the congressional safe as the power to decide who gets soaked and who gets the boom on April 15.

Congress represents the majority middle class and the rich, who, respectively, elect it and pay for its campaigns. Expecting these people—for whom America works very well just as it is, thank you—to enact a redistribution of wealth is implausible, to say the least.

If there is anything at all "radical" in McGovern's program, it lies in this suggestion that he would concentrate presidential energies on domestic affairs. This would violate a tacit truce of long standing between White House and Capitol, under which the President is given free rein on war and diplomacy, while Congress disposes on issues of domestic welfare.

We, the people, as the founders called us, apparently like the truce arrangement. Nixon, who has made no secret of doting on the labor of war and diplomacy while finding domestic matters tiresome, is now highly popular with us for having torn up the old China policy by the roots, for bombing Vietnam back to the Bronze Age and for building warmer relations with Moscow.

Surely he could do nothing but damage his public standing by taking on the Senate Finance Committee in a fight—almost certainly a losing fight—to make rich people pay more taxes. This is what McGovern proposes to do, if we are to take him seriously.

There is nothing very "radical" about it. Up through Truman and then, briefly, later under Johnson, Presidents gave domestic difficulties as much energy as they could to be in trouble with the courts over this medieval practice.

McGovern seems to be proposing a return to that state of business. Thus the proper word for him is not "radical," but "reactionary."

All this assumes, of course, that the senator's campaign promises are to be taken seriously. We the people, do go on making that assumption, in spite of everything, don't we?



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